

AUSTRIANS FORTIFY LINE FOR RUSSIAN ATTACK ON PRZEMYSL

the offensive. Division after division has been hurled forward on mass, only to be shattered by the allies' shell fire and forced to give ground.

Every time the German lines have shown signs of wavering the allies have been thrown against them with the bayonet.

As a result at a number of points ground has been gained, as the German soldiers do not relish bayonet fighting.

BRITISH REPORT ON ALLIES' CAMPAIGN

Losses in Present Battle 100,000; Greatest Fight in War, British Say

LONDON, Sept. 19 (United Press).—Fighting continues in northern France, with the situation practically unchanged, according to the War Office. The battle eclipses anything ever before fought.

The entire German and French-British active armies are engaged and it is believed the losses already total more than 100,000, some of the reports placing the figures even 50,000 higher.

It is still insisted, however, the German losses outnumber the allies, although in lesser proportion than in the earlier battles, being now probably at a ratio of two to one.

The fighting is taking place under the worst conditions possible. Torrential cold rains sweep the battlefield and fill the trenches.

One report says British troops are suffering severely from exhaustion as a result.

The German positions are admittedly very strong, protected by bomb proofs, and all along their front, for a distance of not less than half a mile, barbed wire and bramble entanglements have been constructed.

As evidencing the great strength of the enemy's line, the Paris correspondent of the Express quotes a high British officer as saying:

"If we hold the same position all of the soldiers in the world would be unable to dislodge us so long as our ammunition held out."

British aviators continue to cover themselves with glory. They have accurately located the German positions, especially their batteries, which are usually cleverly masked.

As an evidence of the desperate character of the fighting, it is admitted that on the night of the fifteenth the Germans made ten attempts to break through the allied lines.

They attacked the second British army corps, commanded by Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, northwest of Ypres and near the Croonne forest.

After shelling the British position for the entire day the German infantry was sent forward under cover of darkness. Again and again they were repulsed, but it was not until after their tenth attempt that they finally retired.

In the morning the entire British front was completely covered with dead and wounded Germans.

KILLS NIECE WHO STOLE HIS SAVINGS; THEN SHOTS SELF

Girl's Prayers for Life, Heard by Neighbors — Victim Eloped and Returned.

Longino Peletieri of No. 306 E. 12th street took his revenge to-day for the theft of his savings of \$1,000 by his niece, Maria Peletieri. He shot and killed the girl in his room on 12th street, then put a bullet through his neck, which, the doctors at St. Vincent's Hospital say, will kill him. Four months ago Maria, who was seventeen, and who made her home with Peletieri, stole all her uncle's savings and eloped with Adolfo Talamo of No. 21 Prince street. When she eloped she was married, the girl returned to her uncle for forgiveness. Upon her representations that she had been induced to steal the money by Talamo, Peletieri had the latter arrested. He was discharged from the County Court to-day. A quarrel between Peletieri and his niece followed. The man sent his wife from the house, then locked the door. Neighbors heard the girl screaming and crying for her life. Three shots followed. When Policeman Kelly broke down the door, Peletieri, still conscious, tried to reach for the revolver to shoot him, but the weapon was knocked from his hand. An ambulance took the murderer to St. Vincent's. The girl had died instantly.

CANADIAN EDITOR LOCKED UP, HIS PAPER STOPPED FOR CRITICISM.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 18.—For publishing an article criticizing Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia, and the arrangements made at the Valcartier military camp for the despatch of volunteers to Europe, Knox Magan, editor of the Winnipeg Saturday Post, was locked up to-day by orders of the military department and locked up in Fort Garry.

ROMANIA AND BULGARIA SAID TO BE DESIROUS OF JOINING WITH RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Possibilities of Roumania entering the European conflict on the side of Russia are reported in brief official advices to-day from neutral observers in Bucharest. No reasons were given for the probable action of Roumania.

Bulgaria, likewise, is reported showing strong sympathies for Russia. On the receipt of news of Russian victories in Austria, a few days ago, there were demonstrations against Austria throughout Bulgaria, which had to be suppressed by troops.

GERMANS IN FRENCH UNIFORMS CAPTURED; TRIED TO WRECK BRIDGE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Daily Mail has sent to its paper the following despatch: "On Friday a party of Germans made a daring attempt to blow up the railway bridge at Orléans, eight miles south of Orléans, and thus sever railway communications between Orléans, Tours, Nantes and Paris. "The members of the party were disguised in French uniforms and taken from prisoners and were provided with prisoners' identification papers. Their behavior, however, had aroused suspicion. An attempt to stop them resulted in an exchange of revolver fire, and the Germans were driven back. They were traced to the river bank near the bridge and captured before they were able to effect their purpose."

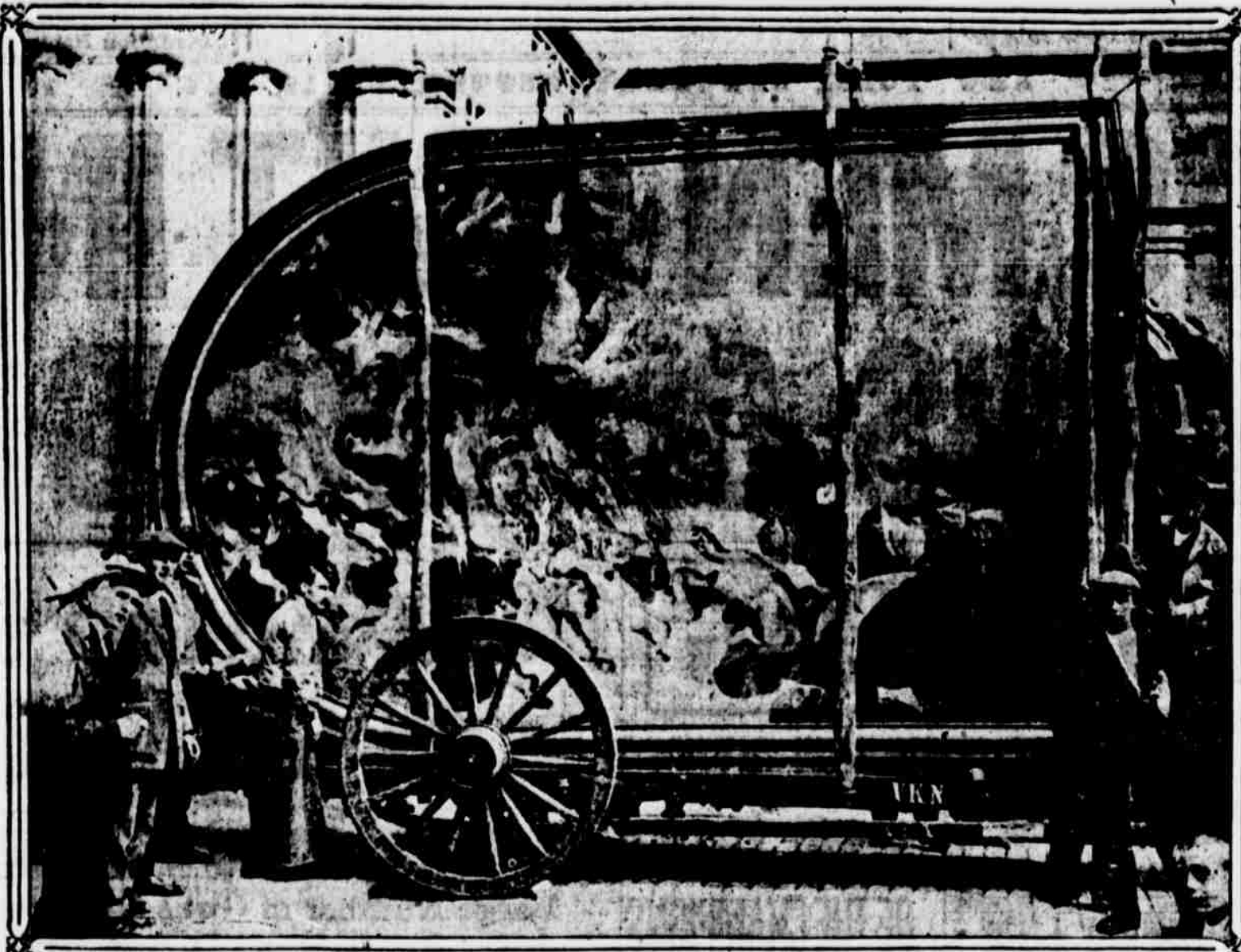
CELEBRATING HOME RULE LEADERS URGE IRISHMEN TO VOLUNTEER FOR WAR.

DUBLIN, Ireland, (via London), Sept. 18.—For the first time on record following the death of John S. Redmond and William O'Brien have joined in a popular demonstration. This occurred at Millstreet, County Cork, and the cause was rejoicing over the passage of the Home Rule bill.

CROWN PRINCE REBUKED BY KAISER FOR USELESS DARING DURING BATTLE.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Advice received here from Germany states that Emperor William, who is still in Luxembourg, with his staff, reprimanded Crown Prince Frederick William for needlessly exposing himself and his staff to the artillery fire of the enemy in his eagerness to watch operations closely. Several of his staff were wounded by shrapnel fire.

BELGIANS HIDING FAMOUS PAINTING FOR SAFETY



RUBENS' MASTERPIECE—THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN—REMOVED FROM ANTWERP CATHEDRAL FOR SAFEKEEPING. (GENT NEWS SERVICE)

WAR SUMMARY

The battle of the Aisne, now in its sixth day and beginning as a rear-guard action, has developed into the supreme conflict of the French campaign.

The news from Berlin concerning the position of the German forces has a more confident ring. The admission has been made that the German army was short of ammunition, but this has been rectified and supplies and reinforcements are being sent forward without trouble.

A French officer who has just returned from the battle front is authority for the statement that the strain on both sides of the line in France promises soon to get beyond human endurance. He likens the antagonists to two exhausted pugilists and says that soon they will be unable to inflict further punishment on each other. If this situation develops the only possible way for the allies to prevent a weary and disheartening winter campaign, it is argued here, will be a successful assault on the German communications. Such an assault, it is admitted by the allies, will not be an easy matter.

The Belgian army, in harrying the invader, probably prevents the despatch of any great part of the German army now occupying Belgium to reinforce their countrymen in France, but the Belgian forces are not strong enough seriously to interfere with communications, while the allies must break through some part of the line or turn the German right before they can effectively threaten the communication of the invaders.

Petrograd reports that Gen. Rennenkampf has definitely arrested the German advance. This movement has been assisted by river excursion boats changed into what the soldiers term "a one-horse navy," and had driven the Russians back into the marsh country along the border.

The Austrians, in a persistent effort to save the remnants of their army and re-establish it as a fighting force, have, according to reports received here from Vienna, fortified their extended new defensive front from Brodskaya, southwest of Lemberg, to Cracow with the centre on Przemyśl.

From many points in the dual monarchy come disquieting reports. Foa, the naval base on the Adriatic, is said to be in revolt, while the people of Vienna, refusing longer to have their attention diverted toward the west, are demanding news of the situation in Galicia, from which district hordes of refugee Poles and wounded Austrian soldiers are pouring into the capital daily. Violent scenes outside the Ministry of War at Vienna are reported.

The most cruel aspect, from the British standpoint, of the terrible battle now raging in the western arena of the war is the dreadful apprehension with which the British public awaits the publication of the casualty list of last week's fighting. Many of Great Britain's most famous regiments are reported to have been mowed down in the terrific assaults on the heights held by the Germans above the River Aisne.

The German public also may expect a shock in this regard, for the battlefields already swept over give evidence, according to reports received here, that the famous Prussian Guard Corps has been virtually wiped out.

MAUBEUGE TAKEN BY GERMANS AFTER SIEGE OF 13 DAYS

Berlin Report of Capture on Sept. 7, Officially Denied, Proves True.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The correspondent of the Times, telegraphing from Boulogne, says that Maubeuge fell before the German attacks on Sept. 7, after an investment of thirteen days. The main attack upon the town was begun, he says, on Aug. 21, though for two days previous there had been intermittent assaults.

The attack was concentrated, as at Liège, upon only a section of the fortified positions, especially those to the east and north of the city. The despatch continues: "Fort de Houssa, des Ruesarts and

de Cerfontaine and the earthworks of Rocq were destroyed by heavy artillery."

"The town suffered severely from the bombardment, which continued with great violence for twelve days. More than a thousand shells fell in the night near the railway station, and the Rue de France was partially destroyed. The loss of life, however, was comparatively slight."

"At 11.50 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 7 a white flag was hoisted on the church tower and trumpets sounded 'cease firing'; but the firing only ceased at 3 o'clock that afternoon. In the mean time, the greater part of the garrison succeeded in leaving the town. The German forces marched in at 7 o'clock that evening."

"The news of the fall of Maubeuge was announced on Sept. 9 by Hertha, and though officially denied by Bordeaux and Paris, it has been noticed that no definite communication between Maubeuge and Paris was reported. The Germans said they had captured 40,000 men and 400 guns with the city, and in reply Paris declared that there was no such number of men in the garrison. Since then the French have insisted that only 1,200 men guarded each of the seven forts, or 8,400 men in all."

Reference to Sullivan said: Supreme Court Justice Guy to-day appointed Maurice Dieches referee for the purpose of an accounting in the suit brought by Patrick Sullivan and Lawrence Muligan against David Kraus and Fanny Kraus, executors of the estate of George J. Kraus. The plaintiffs are suing as executors of the estate of Timothy D. Sullivan.

GERMANS ADVANCE FURTHER IN RUSSIA; MENACE FORTRESS

Austrians Fortify New Defensive Front, With Przemyśl as Centre.

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (via London, Sept. 18).—The German eastern army continues its advance in the district about Suwalki, Russian Poland, according to a statement issued by the General Staff to-night.

The army is now advancing on the fortress at Osnowo, forty-five kilometres (about thirty miles), southwest of Lyck (Eastern Prussia), on the railroad between Lyck and Bielsk (a town on the borders of Lithuania and Poland). This fortress guards the River Bober, which elsewhere cannot be crossed, owing to swamps, and forms a natural barrier before the advancing army.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A despatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Despatches from Vienna state that the Austrians on Friday fortified an extended new defensive front which will reach to Cracow. Gen. Boveriger will command the right wing with his centre resting at Przemyśl, the centre will be commanded by Gen. von Austenberger, with Tarnow as his base, and the left wing will be commanded by Gen. Dankl, with the Germans supporting his extreme left."

"The entire Russian left wing, under command of Gen. Ruzsky and Brusiloff, is expected momentarily to begin an attack. The initial assault expected against Przemyśl."

Advices of the same source from Vienna describe violent scenes said to have occurred last Thursday outside the Austrian Ministry of War. All the windows in this building were broken.

Die Zeitung, a Vienna newspaper, declares that the Holy Synod at Petrograd has proclaimed a religious war against Germany and Austria.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 19 (Central News).—A despatch from Vienna says that all the villages in the neighborhood of Przemyśl have been evacuated. Their inhabitants in response to an order by the Austrian military authorities.

The villagers are being conveyed to the western districts of Galicia. Intrenchments are being dug around Przemyśl and it is stated that the fortress is supplied with food sufficient to last its garrison of 40,000 men for two years.

GERMANS EVACUATE LONDERZEEL AND ALSO TERMONDE, BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Sept. 18.—The Telegraf reports that the towns of Dendermonde (Termonde) and Londerzeel have been evacuated by the Germans. This is the first time that these places have been free of the invaders since the removal of the Belgian capital from Brussels to Antwerp.

LOUVAIN HEROINES STICK TO 'PHONES IN HAIL OF SHOT

Belgium Rings With Praise of Girls Who Transmitted Orders for Army.

ANTWERP, Sept. 18 (by mail to New York).—Out of the horror, the terror and suffering in the burning of Louvain by the Germans has come finally a story of the heroism of two young girls, which will go down in history along with the gallant defense of Liège by the men of the nation.

Valerie de Martiniell and Leonie van Lint were merely telephone operators before the Germans entered Belgium and then destroyed the city of Louvain. Now they are national heroines, for with shells bursting around them and flames on every side they remained at their switchboards until the telephone wires had been torn down by shells, or carried away by the falling walls of buildings.

They knew that over the long lines which they controlled the orders of the Belgian staff officers were being communicated to the retreating troops. To desert the switchboard meant that these orders would not be received and confusion and disaster might follow. They remained at their posts.

The two young women were on duty when Louvain's day of destruction began. Gradually the sound of the German guns came nearer. Shells began to burst in the town and then shrapnel rained against the buildings in which they were working. Flames sprang up from buildings about them.

Still the wires held and still the two young women sat at their switchboards making connections for the hurried orders of the Belgian officers.

Everybody else had long since fled from the town when the last wire snapped and Valerie and Leonie knew they could do nothing more. Then they crept from the building.

Mitrailleuse bullets splattered in the street about them and they sought every possible means of shelter as they hurried from the scene of death and destruction.

They escaped without injury, joined the fleeing refugees, and the story of bravery is told by Belgians with as much pride as that shown over the daring of the Italian soldiers.

GERMAN DUCHESS LOSES HER \$15,000 ANNUITY FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The British Government has decided to suspend the annuity of \$15,000 received by the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, a member of the British royal family, who by her marriage became a German subject.

HOW 500 GERMANS BY DARING CHARGE ROUTED FRENCH

Stormed Heights of Buissiere and Cleared Them With Bayonet Charge.

TOOK FIFTY PRISONERS.

French Always Fall Back Under Close Contact, German Officers Say.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Sept. 4 (Associated Press).—In most of the encounters in Belgium the overwhelming numbers of the Germans were enough to account for their successes. But in the fight at Buissiere on the morning of Monday, Aug. 24, two companies of German infantry were the cause of the rout of an entire French army corps. The tremendous advantage in the position held by the French makes this defeat one of the crowning riddles of the German advance.

The little village of Buissiere is divided by the River Sambre, which at this point is lined with marble stations, boat houses and breweries. North, the land rises gradually and is spotted with farmhouses; on the south bank of the river there is a sharp bluff about 75 feet high and so abrupt as to give it the appearance of a geological freak. Along the verge of this almost perpendicular height runs a low hedge.

The Germans held the village itself and were encamped upon ground to the north, about a quarter of a mile from the river.

The Forty-second Regiment of the Second French Army Corps crept before sunrise to the top of the strategic position on the south bank of the river, where the natural advantage was so great that it would have seemed that a dozen rifles might have held it. Behind the regiment of chasseurs-à-pied, who reinforced their security by a low trench behind the hedge which topped the bluff, the Two Hundred and Fifty-first, the Two Hundred and Eighteenth and the Twenty-seventh Infantry Regiments of the line took their stand. Still further back on a sort of secondary eminence which rose from the bluff itself like a camel's hump were stationed the Twenty-seventh Dragoons of the Fifth Army Corps and five batteries of the artillery divisions of the same corps.

As the sun rose the artillery opened fire upon the Twenty-seventh Brigade of the Seventh German Army Corps, across the river. It did deadly execution and so raked the unoffending village of Buissiere across which it had to fire, that the buildings in the congested portion near the river seemed to topple over as if they had been rocked by an earthquake. The Twenty-fourth German Artillery was late in arriving and hundreds of Germans had fallen before the French machine guns were answered by German artillery fire.

Finding the French fire too powerful, the Germans determined upon a charge which will go down in history. Two companies of infantry, consisting only of five hundred men, advanced at full speed down the easy slope to the Sambre, and dashing across a small bridge which the French at that moment were trying to destroy with dynamite, they charged up a small pass which threaded its way up the steep incline to the crest where the French sharpshooters were ensconced.

The hedge which screened the enemy emitted almost continuous tongues of flame. The effect was deadly, but the diminished German companies scaled the bluff, and by some miracle, which must remain a mystery, dispersed the French troops by a bayonet charge.

The battle of Buissiere, aside from the unique character which it derived from the two army positions and the extraordinary German charge, is typical of a series of German encounters reaching from Buissiere far over the

\$5,000 ANONYMOUS GIFT BY WOMAN TO BELGIAN FUND

"A. B. B." Presents Check in Person to Madame Vandervelde.

A woman called on Mme. Yvette Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, at No. 44 East Seventy-eighth street to-day and gave her a check for \$5,000 as a nest-egg for the fund Mme. Vandervelde has started to raise for the relief of women, children and non-combatants in Belgium.

Mme. Vandervelde landed in New York yesterday and is arranging a tour through the country to appeal to Americans for aid in rehabilitating Belgium, devastated by the German invasion. She says she hopes to take back \$1,000,000 with her, and while she thought of remaining two months she will stay longer, if necessary, to secure that sum.

She is co-operating with the committee of American citizens which recently established headquarters at No. 10 Bridge street under the name of the Belgian Relief Fund. This committee, headed by Consul-General Pierre Kall, Belgian Minister Emmanuel Havelnath and Robert W. De Forest, already has collected \$30,000.

On the way over from Europe Mme. Vandervelde raised \$500 by an address to the ship passengers, and yesterday received \$120 in small contributions. To-day she sent a letter to American school children asking them, out of sympathy for Belgian boys and girls who are suffering, to contribute to the fund.

Mme. Vandervelde told of the real existence of "dogs of war"—chaggy canines trained to pull the lighter guns used by the Belgian army. These are the dogs that customarily pull milk carts.

Mme. Vandervelde said that frequently in hand to hand conflicts the dogs leap into the line and bite the enemy.

She told of visits made to the hospitals and to the line of battle. Once she asked the men what their greatest wish was for linen trousers in place of the heavy ones they wore. She praised Grand Watlook, the American Minister of Belgium, for the efforts in behalf of Belgium.

MEETINGS AT WHICH MME. VANDERVELDE WILL SPEAK ARE BEING ARRANGED IN NEW YORK.

CAPTURE AUSTRIAN SHIP LOADED WITH AMMUNITION DESTINED FOR ALBANIA.

LONDON, Sept. 18 (Associated Press).—The Star has published a despatch from Rome saying that warships cruising in the Adriatic have captured an Austrian steamer, carrying the Greek flag, loaded with arms and ammunition destined for Albania.

GERMANS COURT-MARTIAL RUSSIAN GENERAL WHO GAVE ORDER TO DESTROY.

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (via wireless to the United Press through Bayville, L. I., Gen. Fartos, the Russian commander who ordered his troops to kill all the male inhabitants of East Prussia and to burn all of the villages, has been captured and has been tried by a German court-martial. The verdict is not yet announced.

French border. In every case the Germans testify that the French soldiers have acted with great individual bravery, but in every case something has been lacking.

In Buissiere, and in a number of other encounters, the French, according to German officers, relied too much upon their artillery. In many other battles their infantry, strong in itself, has not been properly supported by cavalry. It is the German opinion that the French lack preparedness, good co-ordination, and perfect co-ordination.

In the battle of Buissiere the losses were heavy on both sides, but it is impossible to give definite figures. Fifty French prisoners, including two officers, were taken.

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